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However improbable or impossible, war may appear in the judgment of many or most of us, it can do no injury to reflect, that the cost of our supplies would be so exceedingly increased by that worst of all possible events, and the vessels to carry our produce at peace freights would be so extremely diminished, if our own should be involved, that nothing but some such great and vigorous efforts as that suggested for consideration, could save our cultivators from a very inconvenient expence in procuring supplies, and the most distressing reduction of the market prices of many articles of their produce.

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IN a country, the people, the soil and the climate of which are well suited to agriculture, and which has immense natural treasures in the bowels and on the surface of the earth, *the creation of a ready, near, and stable market for its spontaneous and agricultural productions, by the introduction and increase of internal trade and manufactures, is the most effectual method to promote husbandry, and to advance the interests of the proprietors and cultivators of the earth.* This position has been assumed, with the firmest confidence, by *one** and maintained and relied upon afterwards by others, of the most informed and sound minds in Great Britain, in relation to the internal trade, manufactures, and landed interest of that kingdom, although it is an island possessing uncommon advantages in its artificial roads, canals, rivers and bays, which, altogether, afford the inhabitants a *peculiar* facility in transporting their surplus produce with very little expence, to foreign markets.

To a nation inhabiting a great continent, not yet traversed by artificial roads and canals, the rivers of which, above their natural navigation, have been hitherto very little improved, many of whose people are at this moment closely settled upon lands which actually sink from one fifth to one half the value of their crops, in the mere charges of transporting them to the sea port towns, and others, of whole inhabitants cannot at present send their produce to a sea port for its *whole* value, *a thorough sense of the truth of the position* is a matter of *unequalled* magnitude and importance.

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(To be continued.)

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HAPPINESS is the centre to which all the actions of men are aimed. If reasoning from analogy, we take into consideration the exalted station in which man is fixed, above all the rest of the creation, we shall be led to believe that he was placed here for rational enjoyments. For this purpose he is endued with an intelligent mind, capable of endless progress; of forming just conceptions of the objects; which surround him: of tracing them from their effect to their efficient cause, and of turning them to his use and pleasure. The wants of nature are few; and of every want nature has furnished man with ample means of obtaining a supply. Why then is not man happy? Because he forsakes the plain track which nature has marked out for him. He seeks felicity where it is not to be found. He views his condition and circumstances in life through a false medium, and therefore seldom enjoys them as he might. He who possesses his thousands discovers no more heartfelt contentment than the houseless child of charity. Daily experience evinces the truth of this observation, that the gains of to day, only double the thirst for the acquirements of to morrow.

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quickly follow the downfall of the kingdom of France, under a king of this name; and the only one that has not yet been conquered, or in which a revolution has not been; and, is the tenth part of the city, which shall fall, a little before the third woe comes on.

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Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA, April 5.

HIS Imperial majesty has sent orders to the prince of Saxe Cobourg, to send hither, under a proper escort, the French general Bournonville, his adjutant, and the members of the French national convention now state prisoners. His majesty has farther given orders to his serene highness, to enjoin the officers who command this escort, to halt at the last post before Vienna, to transmit official notice to the aulic council of war, of the arrival of the prisoners. We are assured that they will be imprisoned in the fortress of Spielberg, in Moravia.

PARIS, April 16.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Letter from Citizen Dubois, Dubais, and Briez, representatives from the French people at Valenciennes, April 10, 1793, to general prince de Saxe Cobourg, commander in chief of the Imperial army.

General,

The citizen deputies, to whom you addressed your yesterday's letters, are no longer at Valenciennes: we supply here their places, and we profess the same principles with them. We have the same duties to fulfil, the same oaths to keep, and we are possessed of the same powers, delegated from the national representatives of the republic.

General, we agree with you, that to differ in opinion is no crime; for a crime, according to the law, is attached only to actions; and it is only for actions which are criminal and traiterous in the eyes of all nations, and even in yours, that Dumourier has rendered himself infamous and a traitor; whilst might have covered himself with glory in usefully serving his country, and in dying in its defence if necessary.

It was certainly a great crime to pretend to oppose his own will to that of the nation, and to propose to them any government whatever. The will of a general of an army, in opposition to legal authorities, even if good, can be nothing but a violation of all principles, and a great crime against national sovereignty. But what did general Dumourier wish for? The same that our most inveterate enemies now wish for, viz. To seduce our troops, to direct them against their country, to give us a new tyranny, and to league themselves with our enemies, in order to accomplish these designs. What more could Dumourier have done? Has guilty la Fayette, whom he himself has condemned to infamy, done any thing else? Has not he himself sworn fidelity to the republic, and for this oath obtained the confidence of the French? You, general, reap the advantages of his perfidy, but you do not pardon him for the same. The constitution, which, you say was once our idol, fell into ruins by the endeavours of those events who wish for it now, and did not wish for it at that time. The nation had made a trial, and in the experiment they were disgusted with it forever. The nation, and they had a right to do so, insisted upon a republican government, and swore to support it, or bury themselves in the ruins.

We know of no division amongst the members of the convention. That assembly is one and indivisible—We know of no other members amongst them but what are guided by the love of their country. If there are some times disputes, if their sittings are some times tempestuous, no person has a right to interfere. We always agree in the main object of general interest, and we are determined to live and to die republicans.

Our four colleagues are under the safe-guard of the sovereign justice and loqalty of our enemies. Their fate gives us no uneasiness. Besides, we had already prepared an answer to your address to the French of the 9th inst—we send it to you, and beg you to read it with attention; you will find in it true principles upon which nations ought to conduct themselves towards one another.

Thursday, April 18.

A letter from the commissioners at Valenciennes, was read. It stated that Conde was still blockaded; that the enemy had summoned the town of Meubeg, the garrison of which was determined to defend it; and that an action had taken place the evening before, in which the enemy were repulsed. The commissioners added, that they expected an important action the day following.

The commissioners at Nantz, informed the convention, by a letter dated the 15th, that the patriots were continuing to repress the insurgents, and that their efforts were attended with great success.

Letter from General Dampierre, to the minister at war.

Valenciennes, April 15, 1793.

"Citizen Minister,

"I inform you that the advanced guard of the French army has behaved with the same bravery as yesterday:—They were attacked with more briskness than yesterday, and the Austrians have been beat. I cannot bestow too high praise upon the brave Lamarche, who commanded a part of the van guard. The firing continued from four in the morning till eight in the evening, and at some moments with as much violence as at the battle of Nerwind.

"The intrepidity of the troops has been very great, and carried even farther than the proposed end required. The success of this day is owing in part to the ingenious manner in which general Larothe threw up his intrenchments, and to a sixteen pounder placed in such a manner, as to do the greatest possible injury to the enemy.

"The Austrians have been driven as far as St. Amand.

(Signed) "DAMPIERRE."

One of the general's aid de camps added, that the French army had exceeded the hopes of their commanders. That on the 14th they yielded to numbers, but that on the 15th they were victorious. He said also, that Cobourg and his officers, by their speeches, letters, and actions, seemed desirous of peace; and that they wished to converse with the French troops; but that general Dampierre had forbidden the French to hold any communication with them. He informed the convention likewise, that a misunderstanding prevailed among the combined powers.

Saturday, April 20.

Letters from the commissioners sent to the army of general Custine.

Head-Quarters General, at Weissembourg, April 15.

"Citizens our colleagues,

"Custine's army is encamped near this town, in a very advantageous position. Yesterday we visited the camp. The whole troops were under arms, and each regiment and each battalion renewed before us the oath, that they would conquer or die for liberty; and that they unanimously shouted out, *Long live the Republic! Long live the Convention! Hatred to Tyrants!* The troops are in sight of the enemy, and burn with a desire of engaging them. We shall visit this evening, the advanced guard, commanded by the brave Houchard. The communication with Landau is still free—that city is in the most formidable state of defence, and provided with provisions of every sort for a long time.

"We have received a letter from Mentz; they have caused all the cattle of the neighbouring villages to be driven to that place. They were unwilling to retire from it, in order that they may have a share in its defence, and they have sworn they will perish rather than surrender.

"General Hohenloe, has denied, by a letter addressed to us, the massacre of the 4th battalion *des Vosges*.—They are prisoners; but the rights of war have not been violated in regard to them.

Signed, &c.

Thursday, April 25.

Letter from the commissioners on the northern frontiers.

"We have the satisfaction to inform you that we have gained a new advantage over the enemy. They attacked yesterday near Maubeug, in three columns, and with six pieces of cannon, one of our advanced posts, which being inferior in number, fell back on the camp. General Mombossy immediately proceeded from the camp with a reinforcement of nine pieces of cannon. The combat was obstinate, and continued from five in the morning till three in the afternoon.—Our troops fought with so much bravery that they forced the enemy to retire with precipitation. They left a great number of men on the field of battle, and as in their flight they did not find the bridge sufficiently broad, many of them passed the Sambre by swimming. The citizens of Maubeug in case of a serious attack, have sworn that they will bury themselves under the ruins of the place, and hang the first person who shall speak of capitulating. Givet and Charlemont await for the enemy with the same resolution In short, our enemies are not to be dreaded at present; the reports given to us are not alarming. The enemy spend their time in parade and making false attacks. Their principal object, it is said, is Valenciennes, but they will not succeed.

AMSTERDAM, April 15.

On the approach of the Prussian troops under the command of general Romberg, the French evacuated the whole duchy of Deux Ponts.

LONDON, May 4.

Ministers yesterday received letters from France, by the way of Dieppe and Brighthelmstone, stating, that on Friday last, the 20th inst. the Gironde party had gained a complete triumph over the Jacobine party—and that Danton, Robespierre, Marat, and many others had been massacred—that they had appointed a new executive council—and that they were in full possession of the government. This news Mr. Pitt read to the committee assembled for considering of the means of assisting the disordered credit of the country; and lord Grenville mentioned it in the house of lords; but neither of them declared that it came to their hands upon authority that they could implicity trust.

It is said that the leading members of the executive council of France are well disposed to offer terms of peace to this country, almost on any conditions. In all the debates in the national convention, the members seem to be particularly guarded in their expressions concerning this country: and it is well known M. de Chauvelin has been very ungraciously received in France, from the opinion entertained that he was too impetuous in his behavior towards our court, by which he precipitated his country into a war.—It is further said, that the committee of general defence in Paris was reduced from twenty five to nine, in order to conduct the public affairs in general, and a negociation with this country in particular, with secrecy.

Lord Boringdon, who returned to town yesterday noon from the continent, met Dumourier on the road towards Vienna, three days journey on the other side of Liege. The Liegois are extremely vexed they did not recognize the French general while he was in that city, as they certainly would have detained and made him accountable for some of the government property which he and his army pillaged during their stay there.

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American Affairs.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.

We hear that captain Singleterry, one of the Americans on board the privateer Citizen Genet, and confined in the jail of this city in virtue of the proclamation of April 22d. as being an American in the French service is admitted to bail. The other person committed on a similar plea by the judge of the district court, has been remanded from the debtors to the criminal department of the prison.

Captain Pearce, of the Ann and Catharine, from Newry, arrived at New York, informs, that the greatest confusion reigned in all the trading towns of England, that trade was nearly at a stand, all classes being fearful of each other, owing to the vast number of failures—that 21 merchants had failed in London, to an amount nearly equal to the whole circulating cash in that country, say 14,000,000 sterling—that the bank of New-Castle had stopped payment, and that 20 or 30 persons had been closely confined in Dundalk for speaking in favor of the French revolution.

A snow from this port is captured by a British privateer and sent into Jamaica, on pretence that the snow was French property. The fact is she belongs to a French gentleman in this city, Mr. Peter le Maigre, who has been a citizen of the United States for 11 or 12 years.

A tooth measuring 14 inches in circumference, and a thigh bone of the length of 4 feet has been found on a hill in the town of Troy, New-York. The tooth is completely petrified; and it is not yet discovered to what species of animal it could belong.

June 22. The late accounts from France, contain upon the whole favorable appearances respecting the cause in which they are engaged—There have been several warm attacks made upon the advanced posts of the republic by the Austrians and Prussians, in which they have been generally repulsed with considerable loss—The Brussels and Ostend papers, even mention in terms of surprise and regret, the obstinate resistance made to the operations of the combined armies.—Gen. Dampierre is busily employed in organizing the army which Dumourier by his treachery had in some measure put in confusion, and from the number of recruits daily coming in, there was every appearance of his collecting a sufficient body effectually to oppose the inroads of the enemy, and perhaps in due time to drive them from the frontiers.

A Spanish Register ship, from Lima, in South America, with sixteen chests of money, 7 of gold and the rest plate, and many other valuable articles, has been taken by a French privateer, and retaken by the English and carried into Portsmouth. She is said to be the richest prize ever carried into England, and is valued at 1,300,000l. sterling. The English captors it is reported will only be entitled to salvage.

The court of admiralty of this state has determined yesterday, in the cause pending respecting the capture of the ship William and the brig Fanny, prizes of the schooners Citizen Genet and the Sans Culottes, that it had no ju-

risdiction to decide the legality or illegality of the said prizes.

The directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania, on Saturday last, elected John Barclay, Esq. President of that institution.

The Knoxville Gazette says, 'From undoubted information we can assert, that since the first of April, six hundred and sixty Creeks have crossed the Teneffee, at the lower towns of the Cherokees, for war against the district of Mero, Cumberland settlements.

Duel between the Duke of York and Prince Federick of Orange.

A gentleman in New-York has received a letter from his friend in Bristol, via Boston, dated April 30th, in which he mentions, that "the Stadtholder issued an order for no troops, either Dutch or English, to be absent from garrisons or encampments, which the duke of York took umbrage at, saying, none but a Briton should command a Briton, and spoke in such language as could not be brooked by the stadtholder's son, prince Frederick of Orange; a duel was the consequence, in which the Dutchman was severely wounded."

Further European Intelligence.

A fleet of sixteen ships of war have sailed from Ferrol, in Spain, to cruize against the French in the Mediterranean.

Admiral Goodall's squadron has taken 16 vessels from Marseilles and Cette, and sent them for Gibraltar.

A report on the 19th of April at Ghent, stated that the Marquis de la Fayette died on the 12th, in the old prison in Berlin.

General Miranda on the 20th April, published a justificatory memorial in exculpation of himself, in which he accuses Dumourier of treason.

Marat is in the abbaye prison, and Egalite is sent to Marseilles—Brissot, Vergniaud, Petion, Genfonne, Gorsas, and seventeen others, were impeached by the 48 sections on the 15th of April.

The English papers further state, that eight general officers have been guillotined in Paris; on the 18th of April Col. du Vaux; one of Dumourier's aid de camps suffered, and Col. Vanjour belonging to the dragoons was afterwards beheaded.—Some accounts represent that order is restored on the coast of Britanny. The French have declared the trade of the Hanse towns to be neutral. General Dampierre now commander in chief of the French army, had the title of count before the revolution—he is about 42 years old, of a strong constitution, active, calm, and undaunted in the midst of danger. The emperor has sent his whole service of plate, worth two millions of dollars, to the mint.

In consequence of the late failures in England and Scotland, and the stagnation of public credit, it is stated that upwards of one hundred and sixty thousand men, women and children, formerly employed in the cotton manufactories in Scotland, have been dismissed, and are in great distress—this it is said may be relied on.

General Custine has written a letter to the convention, similar to Dumourier's of the 12 of March last—his denunciation may therefore be speedily expected.

The widow Capet was still confined in the temple, with her children and sister-in-law—nothing sanguinary appears to threaten them.

Pittsburgh, July 6.

A man by the name of Carson, who was out land-jobbing about eight or ten miles from this place, was killed or taken by the Indians during the course of last week—A party of men went out on Sunday last to examine the ground where he had been to see what discoveries they could make, we understand they found some tracks, but none that were satisfactory. A number of horses have been stolen by the Indians of late.

A gentleman arrived here on the 9th of June, in two weeks from Niagara, informs us, that the commissioners of the United States, to the Indian nations at war with us, were then in waiting to attend the treaty of Sandusky, which has been postponed until the first of July on account of the Indians being unable generally to attend sooner, Captain Brandt sat out for Sandusky about the third of May; previous to his departure for that place in frequent conversations with our informant, who is much in his friendship, he gave as his opinion that no peace could take place until the Ohio and Muskingum shall have been made the divisionary line. Captain Brandt very sincerely expressed his good wishes towards the United States, and supposes it good policy to make those rivers the boundary; and should either refuse that treaty, he will take an active part against them.

[*Lansingburgh Paper.*

Thursday the 4th instant, the anniversary of Independence, was celebrated by a number of the inhabitants of this town convened upon Grant's Hill, and after a few words of an oration by Citizen BRACKENRIDGE, sat down to an entertainment, under a booth on the Hill. The following toasts were drank, with discharges of artillery at each.

1. The Day, and all who celebrate it elsewhere.
2. The Principles that gave the Day birth.
3. The wise in the Senate and the brave in the Field, who have supported the principles of our Independence.
4. The cause of Liberty in France, and the establishment of the Republic.
5. The cause of Liberty in Great Britain and Ireland, and a reform in the representation of the Commons.
6. The Rights of man in all Countries.
7. The Democrats of America.
8. Aristocrats where they ought to be.
9. The Western Country.
10. The free use of our rivers to the Ocean.
11. The possession of Detroit and Niagara, which are ours by Treaty.
12. The reduction of the Savages, and Peace on this foundation.
13. Foreign Commerce and Domestic Manufactures.
14. Agriculture and Mechanics.
15. Literature and Science, the offspring and the ornament of Liberty.

Volunteer. The Fair of America.

The day was spent, and concluded with hilarity and good humour.

The Oration will appear in our next paper.

Thursday being the anniversary of American Independence, a large company of Citizens from Pittsburgh, met at the tavern of Mrs. Ward, on the south western bank of the Monongahela river, in order to celebrate that important event. The Company consisted of about 50 ladies and gentlemen, who, at 3 o'clock sat down to an entertainment prepared by Mrs. Ward which would have done honor to the first hotel in the United States—Mirth and good humour crowned the feast, and the evening closed with a splendid ball. After dinner the following toasts were drank, accompanied by a grand discharge of artillery from Fort Fayette.

1. The Day—May the glorious spirit of 76 never cease to animate the American breast.
2. The President of the United States.
3. The Vice President, and both Houses of Congress.
4. The Commander in Chief and the Troops on the Frontiers—May wisdom direct their councils & honor their hearts.
5. The Secretary of the Treasury.
6. The Governor of Pennsylvania.
7. The Governor of the Western Territory—May misfortune never be the criterion of merit.
8. The memory of Major General Butler and of those Heroes, who, discharging that duty which they owed to themselves and to their country fell gallantly fighting.
9. The American Fair—May their prudence and industry equal their charms.
10. The French Nation—May their efforts to obtain freedom be successful.
11. The Marquis la Fayette.
12. The French Army—May moderation and virtue direct their councils, and valor brace their arms.
13. The Western Territory—Population to its wilds, and civilization to its citizens.
14. Freedom to our Trade, and success to our Manufactures.
15. The Town of Pittsburgh—May it be as celebrated for the unanimity and industry of its inhabitants, as for the elegance of its situation.

A detachment of men, under the command of Captain Pike, may be expected here this day or to-morrow—Several other detachments of men are on the march for this place, and will arrive in a few days.

The President of the United States has left Philadelphia, on a journey to Mount Vernon.

Married, on Monday evening last, Mr. EBENEZER DENNY, merchant, to Miss NANCY WILKINS, daughter of John Wilkins, Esquire.

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I ONCE more request those gentlemen who have subscribed to me for the Pittsburgh Gazette to be as punctual in the payment of their respective subscriptions, as they expect me to be in the performance of my duty; therefore, that they may be at no loss for the terms, they are here inserted, viz. For the Gazette one dollar in cash at the time of subscribing, and one dollar in country produce, if the subscriber chooses to pay in produce, to be delivered agreeable to appointment, for the conveniency of both parties—and for the postage one-fourth of a dollar at the commencement of the year, one-fourth of a dollar at the end of six months, and one-fourth of a dollar every three months after, as long as they continue their subscription, and I continue to serve them. Nevertheless, any person may withdraw his subscription after the first year, by giving notice, and paying off arrearages, otherwise they will be continued at the above rate—The money to be deposited at the places where the papers are left. My sincere thanks is due to those who have made their payments regular, and those who are deficient will take this notice as the last that will be given in the papers.

The public's obedient servant,

ISAAC PEARCE, Postrider.

June 29, 1793.

WHEREAS *my wife Rosanna Harkins has unjustly withdrawn from my bed and board, and has been guilty of the crime of adultery, this is therefore to forworn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to answer any of her contracts hereafter.*

EDWARD HARKIN.

November 10, 1791.

WHISKEY.

WILL be purchased with Cash by the subscribers at Pittsburgh; but to accomplish the object of trade for which it is intended, it is necessary any whiskey offered for sale to them should have paid, or secured, the duties, and be accompanied with the marks and certificates from the inspector, or collectors, according to law.

The whiskey must be good proof, for which 33 per gallon will be given; and the cash paid on the delivery.

JOHN & CHARLES WILKINS & Company.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1793.

Ten Dollars Reward.

WAS *stolen from the subscriber living on the waters of King's creek, on the night of the 23d instant, June, a likely sorrel MARE, about 14 hands and a half high, 4 years old, no brand, but has a lump on the right side near her flank, occasioned by a hurt, and a lump on the pastern joint of her left hind foot. The man who took said Mare is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 22 years of age, black hair, fair complexion, and pitted with the small pox; he took off a man's wife by the name of Murphy, they were seen at or near West-Liberty, and it is supposed will make towards the mountains. Whoever takes up and secures said Mare, and Thief shall receive the above reward or five dollars for the Mare, and reasonable expences if brought to the subscriber, or to* John Purviance, *tavernkeeper, in Washington.*

JOHN BERRY.

June 29, 1793.

I HEREBY authorise Isaac Pearce, postrider, on the route to Morgan Town, and David Donelly, postrider, on the route to Whelen, to receive any money on my account from those who may be in arrears for the Pittsburgh Gazette, and receipt for the same. Those indebted will take notice and pay the said postriders, which will particularly oblige

JOHN SCULL.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1793.

ENTERED with the subscriber, one of the wood rangers of Allegheny county, a dark bay yearling mare colt, with some white in her face. The owner may have her again by applying to the subscriber living on Chartiers creek about four miles from Pittsburgh, proving property, and paying charges.

JOHN BELL.

July 3, 1793.

THIS is to inform the public that my wife Jane Caven has left my bed and board, and has behaved herself in an unbecoming manner, I therefore forwarn any person from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JOHN CAVEN.

June 29, 1793.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Frederick Wise, late of Frederick Town, Washington county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to present them properly attested for settlement.

CATHARINE WISE, *Administratrix*
ISAAC JENKINSON, *Administrator*

6th month 28th, 1793.

THE partnership of *ORMSBY* and *OREGG* being this day diſſolved by mutual conſent, notice is hereby given to all perſons indebted to make payment before the 1ſt of Auguſt next, and thoſe having any demands againſt them are requeſted to preſent them for payment.

OLIVER ORMSBY,
ISAAC GREGG.

Pittſburgh, June 21, 1793.

Oliver Ormſby,

HAS juſt received, and now opening for Sale at his *OLD STORE* on the Bank, a large and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he will diſpoſe of at the moſt reduced prices for Caſh, Country Produce, &c. &c.

Pittſburgh, June 21, 1793.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE Stone HOUSE, 36 feet ſquare, a two ſtory log Stable, and two lots of ground, ſituate in Second ſtreet, the corner of Chancery lane, in the town of Pittſburgh—The ſituation, for either ſtore or tavern, is inferior to but few in the place. Two thirds of the purchaſe money will be expected in hand, and a credit will be given for the reſidue. An indiſputable title will be given to the purchaſer. If it is not ſold before the 22d of July next, it will on that day be ſold by Public Vendue to the higheſt bidder.

THOMAS GREER.

Pittſburgh, June 20, 1793.

A Proclamation.

By his Excellency ANTHONY WAYNE, Eſquire, Major General and Commander in Chief of the Legion of the United States of America.

WHEREAS the Preſident of the the United States of America did nominate and by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, has appointed three commiſſioners to hold a treaty with the hoſtile Indians at the *Lower Sanduſky* on or about the firſt day of June next, enſuing, to endeavour to effect a permanent peace with thoſe Indians: And whereas it would be highly improper, that any hoſtile attempts ſhould be made againſt any of the Indian towns or ſettlements, whilſt the aforeſaid treaty is pending.

I am therefore ordered by the Preſident, and I do, hereby, in his name, moſt ſolemnly forbid and reſtrain any attempts being made againſt any of the Indian towns or ſettlements until the reſult of the treaty is known.

GIVEN under my hand and ſeal at Head-Quarters, Legionville, this 22d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety three, and in the ſeventeenth year of the Independence of the United States.

ANTHONY WAYNE.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

H. DE BUTTS, A. D. C. tf.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his cuſtomers and the public in general, that he has received and is now opening at his Store the corner of Fourth and Market ſtreets, a neat and general aſſortment of

Spring Goods & Groceries,

which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh or country produce.

My beſt thanks wait on thoſe who have heretofore favored me with their cuſtom, they may rely on being ſerved as uſual with the beſt and cheapeſt goods.

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittſburgh, May 23, 1793.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICES of Inſpection are opened at the following places, to receive entries for Stills, &c. agreeably to the Revenue Law of the United States, viz.——At the houſe of BENJAMIN WELLS in Fayette county—at the houſe of PHILIP RAGEN in Weſtmoreland county, and at my houſe and the houſe of ROBERT JOHNSTON, in Allegheny county.

JOHN NEVILL, Inſpector 4th Survey Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

June 1, 1793.

WAS FOUND,

ON Thurſday the 6th inſtant, on the eaſt ſide of the Allegheny river about 15 miles from Pittſburgh, two Rifle guns, together with ſhot-pouches and powder horns. The owners, by proving property and paying charges may have them again by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on Forbis's old road, about twelve miles from Pittſburgh.

WILLIAM LASLIE.

Allegheny county, June 8, 1793.

TAKEN up adrift in the Monongahela river, a *KENTUCKY BOAT*, 33 feet long, has no cover, and is a good deal damaged. The owner may have it again by proving property, and paying charges.

JOHN M'LEOD.

Pittſburgh, June 21, 1793.

THE ſubſcriber has eſtabliſhed a FERRY oppoſite to his houſe, next door to the Printing Office in Pittſburgh, for ferrying paſſengers, carriages, &c. over the Monongahela River, and has prepared a convenient landing place, with an eaſy aſcent up the river bank——where great care will be taken to accommodate all perſons applying to paſs over, by their humble ſervant,

WILLIAM WILSON.

June 16, 1793.

Blank Deeds of Conveyance, &c. for ſale at the Printing Office.

Wanted, by the Printer hereof, a LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age, that can read and write Engliſh, as an Apprentice to the Printing Buſineſs.

IF JOHN COLL who had ſome concerns in buſineſs formerly with John Wright, near the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, and at that time he reſided with one John Carmichael on the Juniata, in Bedford county, and a few years paſt he went from thence into the county of Weſtmoreland to ſettle. If the ſaid John Coll will apply by letter to ASHETON HUMPHREYS, Eſq. attorney at law, in Philadelphia, with proper directions where he may be found, he will hear of ſomething much to his advantage—but ſhould he be deceaſed, any perſon that will give information when and where he died, will be thankfully rewarded for the ſame by thoſe it may concern, by directing a letter as above.

June 1793.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber living in the town of Waſhington, on the 19th inſtant, an Iriſh indented ſervant Man named *PATRICK O'HARA*, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, pock marked, ſpeaks with a brogue, he is about 17 or 18 years of age; had on when he went away a coarſe ſhirt and trowſers. Any perſon who will apprehend and deliver him to the ſubſcriber, if taken within five miles of the town of Waſhington ſhall have Two Dollars; and if ten miles Three Dollars, and if any greater diſtance ſhall have Four Dollars Reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN DODD.

Waſhington, June 21, 1793.

TO BE SOLD.

SEVERAL Valuable Tracts of Land each containing upwards of three hundred acres, ſituate on Sawickly creek, and nearly adjoining the river Youghiogeny, in Weſtmoreland county. Theſe tracts have been hitherto known and diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Contractors lands, ſo much, and ſo juſtly admired for their ſuperior quality, and advantageous ſituation.

The obvious advantages which may be derived from the above mentioned creek, which paſſes through the greater part of theſe lands, have lately attracted the attention of ſome gentlemen of diſcernment, who have it in view to proſecute ſome water works of a very extenſive nature ſome where in that neighbourhood. But, independent of this water, their contiguity to the navigation of Yough river, is an object which cannot fail to engage the attention of every farmer, as many of them are within one mile, and the moſt diſtant not more than two miles from that river. Each and every of theſe tracts are at preſent in a ſtate of excellent improvement, containing from 50 to 70 acres of clear land, with a variety of commodious buildings, which now accommodate two or three families on every tract.

Alſo, one other tract of 186 acres, three miles diſtant from Pittſburgh, being part of that noted ſettlement made by the late George Croghan.—The quality and ſituation of this tract, viewing it either with an eye of profit or pleaſure, are ſo very obvious, and ſo generally known, as to render any further explanation altogether unneceſſary. The purchaſers may rely on the moſt indiſputable titles for the whole of theſe lands.

For terms apply to the ſubſcriber at Bruſh Hill, in Weſtmoreland county.

JOHN IRWIN.

June 22, 1793.

William Semple,

IS now opening a general aſſortment of *DRY* and *WET GOODS*, at the Store in the Stone Houſe, now in the occupancy of Col. Preſly Nevill, which he will diſpoſe of *wholeſale & retail*; the particulars of which will be ſome time hence printed in handbills. He purpoſes ſelling on the moſt reaſonable terms for Caſh, or approved of country produce.

Pittſburgh, June 28, 1793.

Juſt opening for Sale by

John Ormſby, junior,

At his *STORE* the corner of Second and Ferry ſtreets,

A NEAT and general aſſortment of *DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CUTLERY*, and *EARTHEN-WARE*, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh, country linen, flax, oats, corn, ſuperfine flour in barrells, butter, cheeſe, &c.

Pittſburgh, June 26, 1793.

Iſaac Gregg,

Has juſt received and is now opening for ſale at his ſtore, the corner of Market and Second ſtreets,

A LARGE and General Aſſortment of *MERCHANDIZE*, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh, or country produce.

Pittſburgh, June 28, 1793.

A Stray HORSE and MARE, both black, came to my plantation on the Pennſylvania road, eaſt ſide of Laurel Hill, three weeks ago. The Horſe is 8 years old, a ſwitch tail, trimmed main, his face and three feet white, ſhod before, about 13 hands high, a trotter, not branded, had a yoke on. The Mare about 13 hands high, a ſtar in her face, off hind foot white, 10 years old, a ſwitch tail, a pacer, and not branded. It is thought they came William's road acroſs Laurel Hill. The owner is deſired to take them away in the cuſtomary manner.

JAMES WELLS.

June 18th, 1793.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I Think it has always been held good in law, that when a perſon has been appointed an executor of the laſt will and teſtament of a perſon deceaſed, that all his legal acts relative to ſuch eſtate to be incontrovertible, and from this belief, I ſtand convinced, that the will ſo made cannot be changed in any degree except by the teſtator; conſequently Mr. Michael Gratz muſt have had ſome private influence on the ghoſt of the late George Croghan, for he roundly aſſerts to the public, that any act done by me cannot, and ſhall not have effect, and moreover warns all perſons from having any thing to do with me as an executor of the eſtate of the late George Croghan, when it is well known that I have been the acting character ever ſince his deceaſe, and continue ſo until Mr. Gratz produces his ideal will, which he has found among the tombs of the Jewiſh ſynagogue: and I hereby warn all perſons treſpaſſing in any degree whatſoever on any of the premiſes of the ſaid Croghan, as I am determined to enforce the law againſt any perſon that may act contrary thereto.

WILLIAM POWELL.

June 27, 1793.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Water-Street the corner of Chancery-Lane, where Subſcriptions, *Eſſays, Advertiſements, &c. are thankfully received—and* Printing *in general performed with accuracy and diſpatch.*